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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast and Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT

City Plans of:

1. Orekhovo-Zuyevo

2. Amvrosiyevka

(3. Cement factory  
at Amvrosiyevka)

DATE DISTR. 15 March 1961

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REFERENCES

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DATE OF  
INFO.PLACE &  
DATE ACQ.

CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE.

city plan sketches and accompanying legends for Orekhovo-Zuyevo (city plan sketch) and Amvrosiyevka (city plan sketch)

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Each report consists of comments and annotations of various specific installations in the respective cities.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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**FIELD INFORMATION REPORT**

COUNTRY:USSR (Moskovskaya oblast) REPORT

SUBJECT: City Plan Orekhovo-Zuyevo DATE OF

DATE AC

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF REPORT: 14 February 1961

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**CITY PLAN OF OREKHOVO-ZUYEVO**

1. Following is the legend to the attached city plan of Orekhovo-Zuyevo.

1. City movie theater, a one-story brick and concrete building.
- 1-b. Old housing unit of wood construction.
2. Newly constructed housing unit of two-story brick and concrete buildings covered with prefabricated plating. Some were already inhabited in June 1957 although construction had not been completed.
- 2-b. Farm land belonging to a collective farm.
3. Grocery store.
- 3-b. Highway which in 1956 was being widened to double its former width and concrete surfaced.

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4. Clothing market with unrestricted sales.
5. Army barracks, a three-story building with a large courtyard surrounded by a brick wall about two meters high with two entrances, one for trucks and one for personnel. Each entrance had a sentry box. [redacted]  
[redacted] The uniform was khaki with black epaulets and red piping, high boots, knicker-type trousers, and a cap.
6. Nurses' training school.
7. City polyclinic.
8. Four-story building under construction in June 1952. Judging from the distribution of the windows [redacted] it was an apartment building.
9. ZAG building.
- 9-b. Metallurgical plant about which source knew nothing.
10. MVD offices.
- 10-b. Concrete bridge over the Klyazma River constructed in 1957 and sufficiently wide to allow passage of two trucks.
11. City militia barracks.
- 11-b. Wooden bridge in very bad condition open to pedestrians only.
12. Food market.
13. City pharmacy.
14. Dom sovetov.
15. Nursery.
16. Pionery center.

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17. Market, a two-story building.
18. Collective housing of the combine (sic-probably textile combine).
19. Cotton factory N<sup>o</sup>. 1.
20. Furniture factory.
21. City garden.
22. Slaughter house under construction in June 1957.  
A cold storage room was to be installed.
23. Small hotel
24. Restaurant.
25. ZAG garage for trucks.
26. Public playground and kindergarten.
27. Movie house.
- 27-b. Telephone and post office building.
28. Garden of the combine sanatorium.
29. Public park.
30. The combine administration office.
31. Area occupied by the combine sanatorium. In the interior, there were also a small museum and library, and collective housing.
32. Cotton factory N<sup>o</sup>. 2.
33. Weaving factory N<sup>o</sup>. 2.
34. Polyclinic of the combine.
- 34-b. Garden of the polyclinic and nursery.

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- 35. Railroad station of the Moscow-Vladimir line.
- 36. City tuberculosis clinic.
- 37. Tuberculosis sanatorium.
- 37-b. Fire station.
- 38. Weaving factory N<sup>o</sup>. 1.
- 39. Public park.
- 40. Bakery.
- 41. Tuberculosis sanatorium garden.
- 42. Collective housing of the thread factory.
- 43. School for firemen.
- 44. Dyeing factory for textiles.
- 45. Cotton factory N<sup>o</sup>. 2.
- 46. Public park.
- 46-b. Nursery of the textile combine.
- 47. Sport and cultural center for combine personnel.
- 48. Platform for train passengers.
- 49. Railroad spur entering textile factory N<sup>o</sup>. 1 and the dyeing factory
- 50. Pedestrian footbridge over the railroad.
- 51. Moscow-Vladimir railroad.
- 52. Railroad crossing with gatekeeper.
- 53. Old one-story wooden houses.

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54. Movie house.

55. Hospital N<sup>o</sup>. 1, for all illnesses except contagious diseases.

2. [redacted] the  
ulitsa Lenina, the principal street. [redacted] the  
street numbers began at the railroad station (N<sup>o</sup>. 35) and  
ran consecutively along the right side of ulitsa Lenina  
to its end continuing consecutively down the left side to  
the station. Thus the lowest and highest street numbers  
were near the station.

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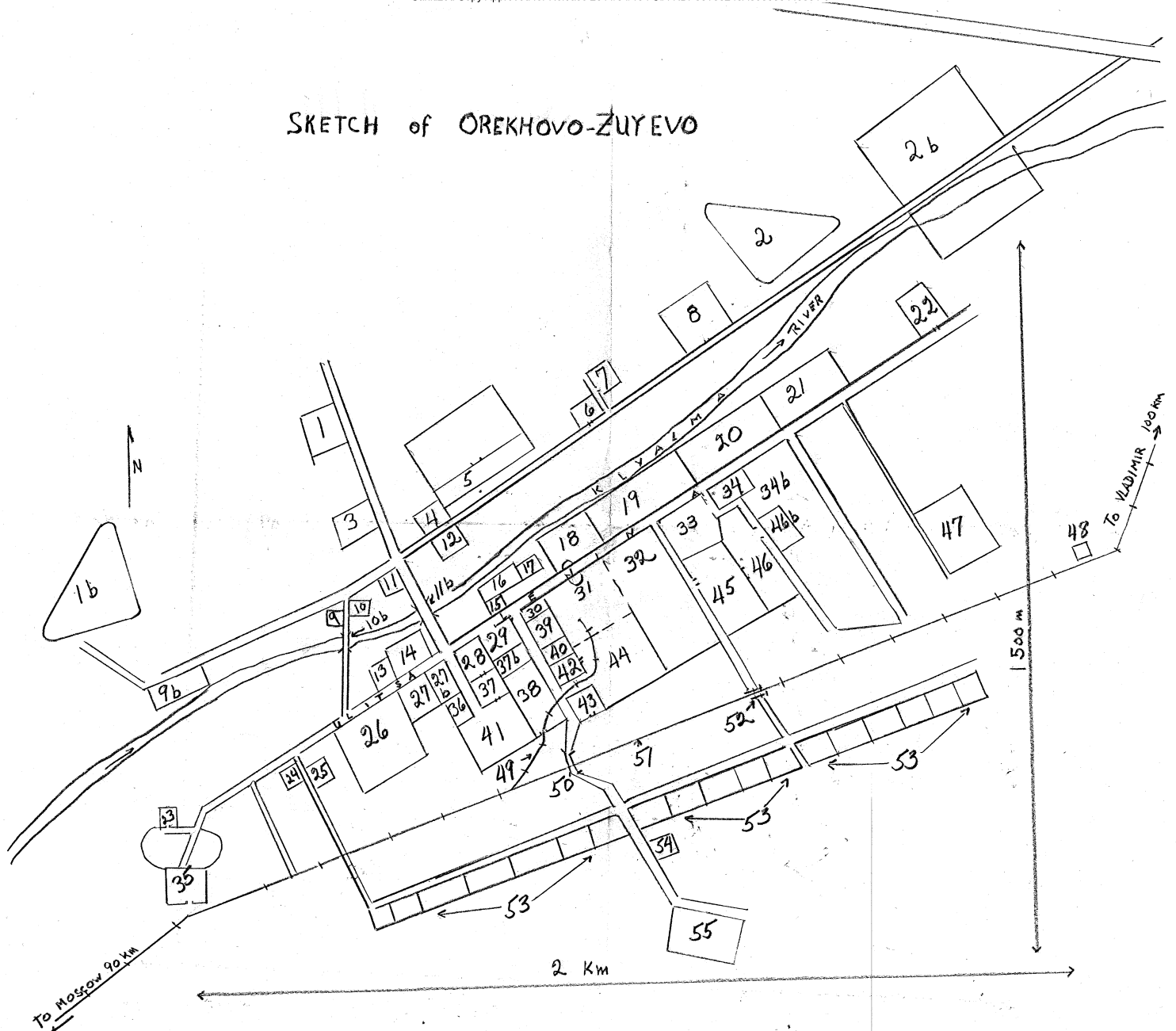
3. [redacted] there were from 11,000 to 12,000 inha-  
bitants in the city in June 1957. The city had telephone  
service and running water. Two bus lines originated at  
the railroad station. One followed ulitsa Lenina to its  
end and the other crossed the cement bridge (10-b) and  
went to the collective farms on the outskirts of the city.

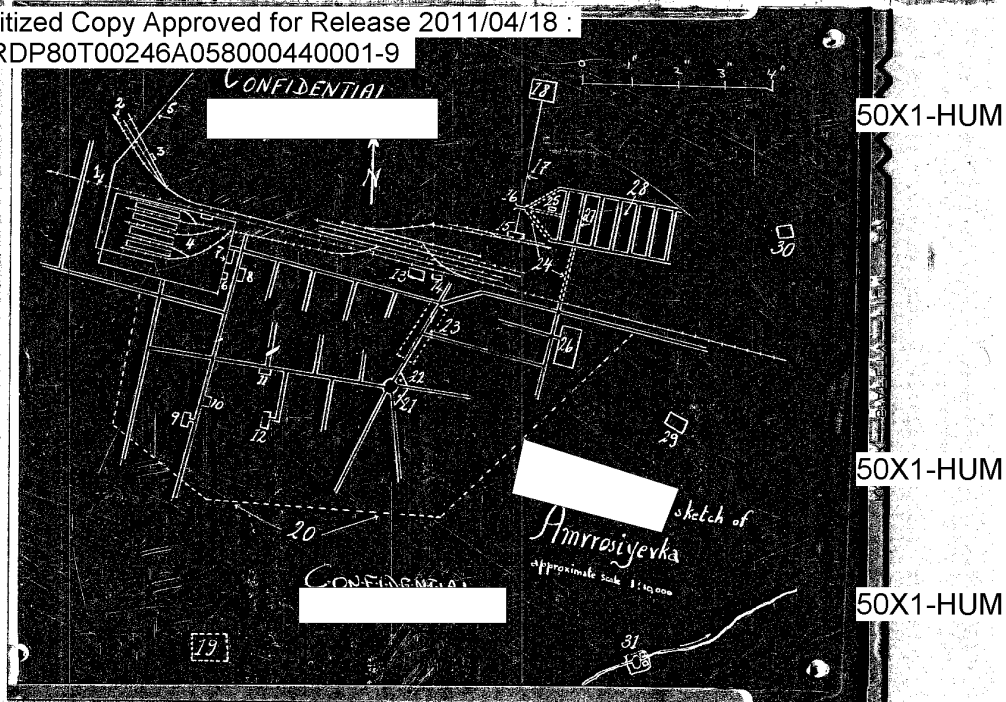
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# SKETCH of OREKHOVO-ZUYEVO







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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT: City of Amvrosiyeвка

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PLACE ACQUIRED:

DATE OF REPORT:

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### CITY OF AMVROSIYEVKA

1. Amvrosiyeвка (N 47-47, E 38-29), a town of about 15,000 residents was located in Stalinskiy oblast, Ukrainian SSR. The town was bisected by the railroad line; the southern part of the town measured about two and a half by one and a half kilometers in area dimension, while the northern section measured about 600 by 300 meters. Most of the housing, which included the old housing as well as that which was being constructed, was of one story. New housing consisted of brick and cinder block construction, while the older housing was of stone construction. Housing was mostly for single family units and all had a fair sized plot of ground. The streets as well as most of the sidewalks were of rough stone; however some of the sidewalks were of finished stone "tile". There were no sewers except in one area of new housing (indicated as point 23 on the overlay, page 6 ) which were completed in 1955 and 1956; this

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new housing was also the only one to have inside plumbing. Residents in other housing had to utilize public wells and fountains. Most of the houses also had cisterns in which river water was stored for laundry and other house-keeping purposes; the water had a high alkaline content.

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There were telephones in the town and in some of the private homes, but other than that there was no other mode of public communication. The major part of the population was employed by the cement plants, the only industry in the town. Some of the population was employed in agriculture but the majority of these resided in Kolkhozi. A minority were employed in public service type occupations, such as in shops, dining halls, /the/ hospital, etc..

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2. The following is the legend which accompanies the sketch reproduced on page 6 .

1. Railroad, double-tracked of standard Soviet gauge, non-electric which lead in the direction of Artemovsk and Moscow.
2. Rail spur leading to a cement plant which was located about eight kilometers out of town. The plant appeared to have been constructed in the post World War II period, and would probably have a production rate higher than the old plants.
3. Switchman's point which controlled various dead-end spurs, and also had a small station utilized for the sorting of trains entering and leaving the cement plant noted in point 2 above.
4. Amvrosiyevka Cement Plant No. 1 which occupied an area of approximately 700 by 400 meters. The plant was surrounded by a two meter high cement block wall except for the northeastern section parallelling the rail line, which had an one and a half meter high wire fence. this plant probably existed from before World War II.

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there were about 1000 employees. the intra-plant rail

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line, had about 70 employees who worked three shifts, as did the rest of the plant. [redacted] the daily production was about 1000 tons of cement in grades 400 and 300 [redacted]

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[redacted] production estimate was based on the fact that daily about 13 rail cars of 60 ton capacity and 12 cars of 18 ton capacity left the plant. [redacted]

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[redacted] it was used in the construction of housing, and [redacted] it was destined for Moscow, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Stalino, and Ilovaysk. [redacted]

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[redacted] Intra-plant transportation was supplied by five locomotives and three wagons. The plant itself consisted of four large production buildings, a small repair shop, a cement warehouse, office facilities and accommodations for the transportation section. Among plant equipment were three large capacity cranes, and three scales, two for weighing rail cars and one for weighing trucks. Truck transport was used for that small amount of cement used locally in the town or in the surrounding kolkhozi. Most of the cement was packaged, however there were some deliveries of bulk cement.

5. Overhead cable rail system leading to nearby cement quarries.
6. Plant dining hall.
7. Administrative and other plant offices. In this building there was also the office of the overall chief for the existing three cement plant and the new cement plant (point 2 above).
8. Dining hall for workers of the plant and others.
9. Club house with assembly halls, a library, movie hall. It was available to all residents of the town and was located in a two-story structure.
10. Dairy products plant located in a small one-story brick building employing about 15 individuals whose

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production was absorbed by the town.

11. Clinic with X-ray equipment and dental facilities, housed in a one-story brick building; had no beds, and served the whole oblast [?-region?].
12. Oblast hospital located in a two-story brick building with modern facilities for therapy and surgery. It had about 80 beds, and had a staff of two surgeons, three or four general practitioners and some 10 nurses. The building occupied an area of about 50 by 10 meters.
13. Small market for fruit, vegetables, and fresh dairy products.
14. Town railroad station which was not very busy. Most of the activity at this station consisted of traffic from and to the cement plants. It employed about 50 in two shifts.
15. Warehouse for cement manufactured at the cement plant indicated as No. 18 on the sketch on page 6. The warehouse was of brick construction, occupied an area of about 100 by 15 meters, and served as the shipment point for all of the cement which was produced by the plant. Cement was shipped in bulk.
16. Small wooden bridge which passed over the overhead cable railway which transported cement from the cement plant to the warehouse described in point 15 above.
17. Overhead cable railroad noted in point 16 above.
18. Cement plant known as Amvrosievka Cement Plant No. 3. [redacted] the production was less than at Plant No. 1, [redacted] this plant was older than the latter.
19. Kolkhoz market which was located about 1000 meters outside of the town limits. This market was open only on Sundays, the produce was fresher and was priced lower than in the established town market.
20. Approximate town boundary.
21. Tenth class school in a newly constructed two-or three-story brick building. A playground was located alongside this building.

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22. Cement tekhnikum located in a two-or three-story building which measured about 30 by 10 meters in area dimension. The graduates of this tekhnikum were employed at the local cement plants.
23. Block of modern housing units, two stories without basement and of brick construction. This was the only housing in the town with indoor plumbing and water supply.
24. Undeveloped foot paths.
25. Fourth class school.
26. Park for use by the whole town. It contained a summer theater, a sports field and a child nursery, [this last] only in the summer.
27. Street [redacted] Dvadtsatyssyezd.
28. The northern section of the town which consisted solely of single unit housing.
29. Town cemetary located about 600 meters from the park identified in 26 above.
30. Very small cement plant [redacted]
31. Rest home for workers of this and other towns. The grounds were shaded, primarily by fruit trees, had an artificial lake and a man made waterfall. The grounds were surrounded by a stone wall on only two sides and contained two one-story buildings and one two-story building.

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